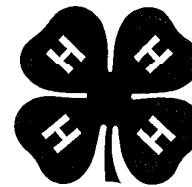




**Bay County 4-H Livestock Association**  
**May 17, 2007 7 PM**  
**Bay County Fairgrounds Canteen**



## **Meeting Agenda**

**Call to Order-** Ryann Kruse

**Pledges**

**Public Input:**

**Secretary's Report:** Amanda Scheuerlein

**Treasurer's Report:** Nickolas Schlatter

**Committee Reports**

**New Business**

Fair Board Meeting Update  
Auction (Please see hand outs)  
Car Wash  
Livestock Counts  
Livestock KQPP Contest  
Let's plan some work days!  
Biosecurity- Big word, easy to do!

Barn Improvements Identified 10-19-06

- Automatic water source for steers
- Fans
- Goat pens (doors swing out and uniform)
- Tie up system for steers
- Rope to keep steers in
- Small animals scale
- Ribbon/ sign hanging system
- Barn Painted
- Uniform feeders for steers and sheep
- Lighting
- Cement in corner for pigs
- Wiring outlets in show arena
- PA system for arena

**Old Business**

**Reminders**

**Superintendent Comments:**

Chris  
Jeff  
Mike  
Terri

**Jodi's Comments**

**Adjourn**

# Livestock Association

## Minutes for April 19, 2007

Meeting was called to order at 7:12.

Public Input-none

Secretary's Report read by Amanda Scheuerlein

Motion to accept secretary's report made by Morgan Jenkins.

Seconded by Stacy Lijewski

Motion accepted

Treasurer's Report read by Nickolas Schlatter.

Motion to accept treasurer's report made by Morgan Jenkins.

Seconded by Samantha Owens

Motion accepted

Committee Reports-none

New Business

- Fair Board Meeting Update

- Handing out flyers for Demolition Derby/Figure 8 dates
- Director's position up for vote
- Moving Grandpa Crachet around
- Having a petting zoo
- Getting a hybrid out in the Grand Stand
- If you know a good place for Fair signs get some from Fair Board.
- Still having Bay Med. Coming
- Premium Book is corrected and done, make sure you read it.
- Concession wing will be up by May 19<sup>th</sup> Derby. Let Patty know if

you want to work.

- Patty is no longer Canteen Superintendent.
- Patty has volunteer hour forms.
- You must be 16 to work parking without an adult.
- The Logo Contest winner was chosen, waiting on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>

winners.

Auction

- Start time 5:00 p.m. opening ceremony, 5:30 start bidding
- Order of animals~ Lambs, Geese, Rabbits, Swine, Chickens, Steers, Pheasants,

Turkeys, Goats, Ducks

- Start thinking about buyers.

Fundraisers

- Went over Barn Improvements
- Car Wash~ May 19<sup>th</sup>, backup June 2<sup>nd</sup>.
- Location~ Menards, alternative K-Mart
- Time~ see what is available

Livestock Activities

- Petting zoo, May 26<sup>th</sup>, 11-3p.m., Pinconning Family Dollar
- July Cornfest at 1p.m.
  - Be there at 11:30.
  - Bring animals and pooper scoopers

Old Business

Barn Improvements

- Want to get started by June 1<sup>st</sup>
- No new additions at this time

Barn Theme Suggestions

- Circus
- Red, white and blue
- Western
- Red, white and blue western
- \*Red, white and blue western was voted Barn Theme.

#### Pheasants

- Sign up is on front table if you're interested.
- Pheasants are in on May 28<sup>th</sup>.

#### Rocket J Contest

- Sign up if interested

#### Vegetable Contest

- Sign up, call Jodi or write a note

#### Reminders

- Remember to get your by-laws to Jodi.

#### Superintendent Comments-none

#### Jodi's Comments

##### Ag Olympics 2007

- take place on Friday of Fair
- Will be t-shirts, \$6, need a color
- Friends don't need to be in 4-H, just need medical forms

##### 4-H is going to the Great Lakes Loons

- July 15, \$15 seat and t-shirt
- 30 tickets are reserved, we can get more
- Food is not included.

##### Livestock Royalty

- Interview is Thursday of fair at 10 a.m.

##### Michigan 4-H Livestock Camp

- Branch City, Coldwater
- Talk to Jodi if interested.

##### Fair Animal Disease Prevention Workshop

- Friday, May 11<sup>th</sup>
- 10 a.m. -1 p.m.
- at Pavilion

##### 4-H Rabbits and Cavies Workshop

- May 5 and 6
- RSVP to Jodi by April 27<sup>th</sup>.

##### Horse Trail

- June 15-17
- Contact Jodi if interested.

\*Someone would like to donate rabbit cages. If you want one call Jodi.

Motion to adjourn the meeting made by Nathan LeCronior.

Seconded by Barry Doud.

Meeting adjourned at 8:02.



# Extension FactSheet

VME-7-2001

Veterinary Preventive Medicine, 1900 Coffey Road, Columbus, OH 43210

## Biosecurity for Youth Livestock Exhibitors

**William P. Shulaw, D.V.M.**

Extension Veterinarian, Cattle and Sheep

**Gary L. Bowman, D.V.M.**

Extension Veterinarian, Swine  
The Ohio State University

### What Is Biosecurity and Why Is It Important to Me?

In the context of livestock production, biosecurity refers to those measures taken to keep disease agents out of populations, herds, or groups of animals where they do not already exist. Biosecurity measures can be implemented on a national, state, or herd level. Currently, there is heightened awareness of national biosecurity as the United States attempts to keep foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) out of its animal population.

In addition to national concerns, individual states take measures to prevent the entry/reintroduction of livestock diseases they have been able to prevent/eliminate from their herds by setting requirements for arriving animals. Examples of diseases that are of particular concern to states include brucellosis, tuberculosis, and pseudorabies.

The responsibility for herd-level biosecurity usually rests with the herd owner or management team; they try to exclude any disease which is not already present in the herd or limit the spread of disease within the herd. Examples might include *Streptococcus agalactiae* mastitis, bovine virus diarrhea, ovine progressive pneumonia, and swine dysentery. To be successful, biosecurity plans must address how the group of animals will be isolated away from other groups, how traffic (movement of people, animals, and equipment) will be regulated, and how cleaning and disinfection procedures will be used to reduce pathogen levels.

### How Do I Determine My Risks?

Reducing the risk of disease in your animals starts with selecting healthy animals for your project. If you are purchasing them, try to purchase from sources that have a well-developed health program in place. Ask questions about the health of the herd. Then work with your veterinarian to design a health program specific to your needs. For many 4-H and FFA members, this will be fairly simple and may only involve some vaccinations, parasite control, and a sound feeding program.

If you plan to exhibit an animal in a terminal show (meaning one in which all the animals are sold for harvest near the end of the fair) and if you do not take that animal to other shows during the summer, the risks of transmitting disease among animals is small and largely limited to your specific farm situation and the animals you have. However, if you plan to exhibit your project animal at one or more shows before the fair, exposure to other animals, equipment used on other animals, or livestock trucks and trailers will increase the risk of your animal contracting and spreading an infection. For example, if someone else hauls your lambs to an exhibition in a trailer that has been contaminated with the germs that cause foot rot in sheep, your lambs could catch that infection. Likewise, if you share grooming equipment with someone at a show, it is possible that the germs that cause "club lamb fungus," in sheep or "ringworm" in cattle, could be spread to your animal.

If you take your show animals off the farm and expose them to other animals, there is also the possibility that they may bring back new germs that could spread to the other animals, usually of the same species, on your farm. This is most common with the viruses and bacteria that cause respiratory diseases in cattle and sheep, and many herds and flocks have become infected with new diseases in this way. The recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the United Kingdom has made all of us more aware of how easy it is to spread some infections among our animals.

### What Are Some Practical Ways I Can Reduce the Risk of Introducing New Diseases in My Animals?

- Isolate all purchased animals for a minimum of two weeks and, preferably, for 30 days. If they are incubating a disease or if something was present that you weren't aware of, you may detect it before other animals are exposed. Likewise, this gives you some time to do follow-up testing or give booster vaccinations if they are needed.

- When you return from a show or other contact with other animals, isolate your show animals as stated earlier to avoid the possibility of infecting other animals on your farm. Ideally, this would be in a completely separate place to avoid contact or airborne transmission of disease. If this is not possible, it should be a separate pen in a different building or at least a separate corner of the barn. Yes, this is a lot of extra work, but it can be very valuable.
- Contact with other animals, or livestock equipment, can expose your project animals to many types of infectious disease. Fortunately, transmission of disease doesn't occur very often if the contact is brief. However, you should watch your animals closely for at least two weeks after any exposure to observe any signs of developing disease. Most diseases are more easily treated if caught early. Call your veterinarian at the first sign that your animal may be sick.
- If you don't have your own truck or trailer to haul your animals, make sure that the equipment used to haul your animals is clean and recently disinfected. A number of good disinfectants are available for this purpose and include One Stroke Environ<sup>T</sup> and Virkon S<sup>T</sup>.
- Avoid sharing of grooming equipment and feed and water containers. These items can be a good source of respiratory disease germs and such things as ringworm fungus. Have your own equipment, and if you loan it to someone, clean and disinfect it when it is returned. Allow adequate contact time with the disinfectant, and for some products, you may need to rinse off the disinfectant. Be sure the disinfectant you choose is safe to use on items such as saddles, brushes, combs, and etc. Even if your animal was in a terminal show, most of your equipment will be going home; it should be cleaned and disinfected before it is used again at home.
- Discourage fair visitors from petting or feeding your animals. People going from animal-to-animal can spread disease agents as they go. The recent FMD outbreak in the United Kingdom was blamed on virus-contaminated, smuggled meat products that eventually were fed to pigs. Signs can be posted asking visitors not to touch or feed the animals.
- Practice good personal hygiene. Our animals can be a source of germs that can cause problems in people. Some examples are ringworm, certain *E. coli*, salmonella, cryptosporidia, and some types of staph and strep that can cause skin or wound infections in people. Likewise, we can be a method of transmission of disease between animals. Wash with soap and water after handling your animals and put on clean clothes. Keep your boots and shoes clean and don't carry barn muck into the house.
- Be cautious regarding who has contact with your livestock. Visitors to your farm may pose minimal risk if they don't have close contact with your animals or animal feeds. Be sure they are wearing clean clothes that have not been in contact with other animals. Be sure their boots or shoes are clean and disinfected, or provide them with disposable plastic boots or boots and coveralls you keep for visitor use.
- Once you are at the fair, be sure your animals have access to clean water and feed in containers you provide. Putting Jell-O<sup>R</sup> or KOOL-AID<sup>R</sup> in your water at home a few days before the fair, and then using it at the fair to mask the taste of different water may encourage your animals to drink normal amounts of water. Minimize nose-to-nose contact with other animals to the extent that it is possible. Keep your animals as comfortable as you can to help reduce stress.

Exhibiting livestock is an enjoyable and educational experience for most people. Following a few simple guidelines to help keep your livestock healthy during the show season can pay big dividends.

Visit Ohio State University Extension's WWW site "Ohioline" at:  
[ohioline.osu.edu](http://ohioline.osu.edu)



## Biosecurity for Livestock Exhibitors

Dan Grooms, D.V.M., Michigan State University, College of Veterinary Medicine

Ken Geuns, Michigan State University, Department of Animal Science

Livestock exhibitions are an important part of agriculture in the United States. They provide an opportunity for youth to participate in an activity focused on agriculture and the livestock industry. Livestock exhibitions are also an important marketing tool for seedstock producers, providing an opportunity to showcase their animals and to evaluate breeding programs by directly comparing their animals with others.

Unfortunately, livestock exhibitions are a potential threat to the health of individual animals, the herds from which they originate and the industry they represent.



Exhibitions create an environment that results in the intermingling of animals that are of different species, breed, age and sex and come from many different

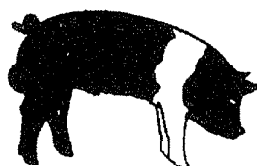
locations and management backgrounds. Travel, close confinement in unfamiliar settings and other stressors can lead to increased disease susceptibility. Stress can also cause animals that may be carriers of disease pathogens to shed these organisms in high quantities. In addition, exhibitions allow people from a wide variety of backgrounds and interests to have close contact with animals. All of these factors put exhibit animals at high risk of becoming exposed to disease pathogens and becoming sick and spreading the disease. Biosecurity precautions can be taken to reduce this risk to exhibit animals.

### What is Biosecurity?

Biosecurity can be defined as those practices designed to prevent the introduction of a harmful agent into a defined setting. In livestock operations, this means preventing harmful agents such as viruses, bacteria, parasites or toxins from coming in contact with livestock. Biosecurity measures can be implemented on a national, state or herd level. Responsibility for herd-level biosecurity usu-

ally rests with the herd owner. To be successful, a biosecurity plan must address factors important in overall animal health (vaccinations, nutrition, ventilation), how traffic (movement of people, animals and equipment) will be regulated, and how cleaning and disinfection procedures will be used to reduce pathogen levels.

### Biosecurity for Livestock Exhibitors



The following biosecurity guidelines can be used to reduce the risk of exhibition animals becoming sick and spreading diseases.

#### *Before taking animals to an exhibit:*

- ☐ Make sure that animal exhibitions adhere to the following guidelines to reduce the risk of disease spread from animal to animal at the event site:
  - Provide clean and properly disinfected animal housing facilities with adequate room and ventilation.
  - Provide access to fresh water.
  - Require veterinary examinations of all animals participating in the event to ensure that only healthy animals are exhibited.
  - Enforce all local, state and national animal exhibition regulations.
- ☐ Work with your veterinarian to establish a herd health program. Ensure that the home herd is well vaccinated before any animal attends shows or fairs.
- ☐ Do not bring any visibly sick or unthrifty animals to a fair or show.

- Complete all tests and procedures required by a show, county or state fair regulations, including disease screening, vaccinations and physical examinations. Have available the appropriate paperwork documenting that these activities have been completed.

- Minimize stress prior to the fair by providing a clean, dry and comfortable environment, plenty of water and the same feeds that will be taken to the fair.
- Transport animals to fairs and shows in clean trailers. Do not transport other exhibitors' animals in the same trailer. If possible, avoid the use of commercial trailers.

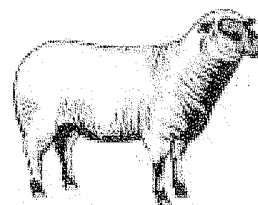
#### *During the fair:*

- Keep your animals as comfortable as you can to help reduce stress. Provide adequate bedding and plenty of air movement (fans).



- Make sure clean water is always available and that the animals get the same feed as they eat at home.
- Minimize nose-to-nose contact with animals from other farms. Avoid contact with manure from other animals.
- Keep wheelbarrow tires, pitchforks and feeding equipment clean and free of manure.
- Avoid sharing grooming equipment and feed and water containers. If you loan equipment to someone, clean and disinfect it when it is returned.
- For milking animals it is best to bring a portable milking machine from your farm. Avoid sharing milking units.

- Discourage fair visitors from petting or feeding your animals. Post signs asking visitors not to touch or feed the animals.



- Practice good personal hygiene.

#### *After the fair:*

- Upon return, house show animals in a facility separate from the rest of the herd for 3 to 4 weeks. Ideally, this would be in a completely separate place to avoid contact or airborne transmission of disease. If this is not possible, it should be a separate pen in a different building or at least a separate corner of the barn. Work routine should be modified so that returning animals are attended to last.
- Clean and disinfect all of your equipment before it is used again at home.
- Minimize stress by making sure animals are comfortable, well fed and watered. This will give them the best chance to fight off any infection picked up at the fair.
- Monitor animals for signs of disease, such as fever, diarrhea, skin abnormalities, heel warts, mastitis or abortions. Most diseases are more easily treated if caught early. Call your veterinarian at the first sign that your animal may be sick.

Exhibiting livestock can be an enjoyable and educational experience. Following a few simple guidelines to help keep your livestock healthy during the show season can pay big dividends.

For more information on biosecurity, go to <http://cvm.msu.edu/extension>.



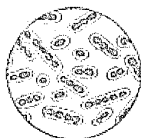
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## Biosecurity Guide for Livestock Farm Visits

Dan Grooms, D.V.M., Michigan State University, College of Veterinary Medicine

Biosecurity can be defined as those practices designed to prevent the introduction of a harmful agent into a defined setting. In livestock operations, this means preventing harmful agents such as viruses, bacteria, parasites or toxins from coming in contact with livestock.



Highly visible livestock disease outbreaks, such as foot-and-mouth disease in the United Kingdom, have focused our attention on biosecurity. However, it is important to realize that many diseases commonly found in the United States can be spread from farm to farm and result in significant animal sickness, death and economic losses.

Biosecurity protocols should be part of every farm's management plan and should include protocols for farm visitors. Visitors may include neighbors and friends making a casual visit or veterinarians, feed sales people or equipment dealers making a professional visit. The common thread among visitors is that they may unknowingly bring harmful agents onto an operation. The risk is increased with visitors who regularly go from farm to farm as part of their profession.

Agriprofessionals whose jobs take them from farm to farm must be conscientious about biosecurity and develop protocols that significantly reduce their risk of spreading disease. This is important not only for the health of the livestock but also as a statement of their professionalism, and it reflects their understanding of the importance of diseases in the economics of the livestock industry.

The following guidelines can be used when visiting livestock farms.

### Planning Farm Visits

No farm visit should be made without careful planning. Always get permission to visit a livestock producer. Make an appointment so that both you and the producer can make the best use of time. Before visiting, ask where you can park to reduce contamination of your vehicle with organic material such as mud and manure. Try to park in an area away from livestock areas. Always remember that vehicles are as much a risk for spreading disease pathogens as people are. Ask about any specific biosecurity protocols the producer has implemented that you should follow. For instance, some swine producers require that visitors have not been on another swine operation during the past 24 hours.

When deciding what biosecurity procedures to employ during farm visits, think about your visit purpose. Procedures needed for visiting to review production records will be much different from those needed if your plans are to catch and handle multiple animals.

### Think "Clean to Dirty"

Consider what farm visits are to be made on a daily basis. If possible, schedule only one farm visit per day. If multiple visits must be made, schedule those that may require close livestock contact last.

Arrange the order of farm visits to minimize the risk of disease spread from one farm to another. For instance, if a visit is to be scheduled to a farm where a significant health issue is suspected, visit that farm last or make no other visits that day.





## Biosecurity for Livestock and Poultry Exhibitions

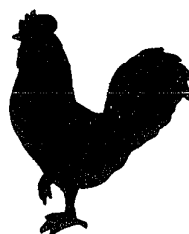
Dan Grooms, D.V.M., Michigan State University, College of Veterinary Medicine  
Ken Geuns, Michigan State University, Department of Animal Science

Livestock exhibitions are an important part of agriculture in the United States. They provide an opportunity for people to participate in an activity focused on agriculture and the livestock industry. Exhibitions are also an important marketing tool for seedstock producers, providing an opportunity to showcase their animals and to evaluate breeding programs by directly comparing their animals with others. Finally, they provide a way to positively promote agriculture to the general public. Though agricultural exhibitions serve an important function, they also represent a potential threat to the health of individual animals, the herds from which they originate and the industry they represent. In addition, the risk of disease transmission from animals to humans during livestock exhibitions must be considered.



Managers of animal exhibitions should develop plans to reduce the risk of animal-to-animal and animal-to-human disease transmission. To protect the health of all exhibited animals and exhibit attendees, fair management should:

- Provide exhibitors with written health requirements in advance of the animal exhibition.



- Request that exhibitors not bring unthrifty animals, even if they are part of an organized project.
- Establish health requirements that meet or exceed all local, state and national animal exhibition requirements.
- Ensure that a veterinarian will be on hand to inspect all arriving animals for symptoms of ill health.
- Ensure that a veterinarian regularly inspects animals and is available to examine livestock that become ill during the exhibition.
- Provide clean and properly disinfected animal housing facilities.
- Provide housing with adequate space and proper ventilation.
- Provide access to clean water.
- Provide manure and waste bedding storage areas remote from animal housing and public traffic areas.
- Provide signs requesting that people who have been in foreign countries in the past 7 days not enter livestock barns.
- Provide signs asking people to wash or disinfect their hands after handling or petting animals.
- Provide hand-washing stations convenient to animal exhibition areas. Signs should be present to make these areas obvious, along with a suggestion to wash hands after petting animals.